THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths: for the law shall go forth from Zion."—MICAH IV: 2.

No. 17, Vol. LV. Monday, April 24, 1893. Price One Penny.

OUR LIFE'S RECORD.

WRITTEN FOR THE MILLENNIAL STAR BY J. E. TALMAGE, F.R.M.S.

THE infidel strives to believe that his earthly life constitutes the whole of his existence, and that the decay of the body will terminate his state of being. He is pleased with the thought, be it ever so fragile, that there will be no accounting after death for the deeds of life; and he denounces all contrary statements as the dogmas of religious enthusiasts, unfounded and untrue. Even among professed Christians, and I fear within our own Church, many may be found who seldom reflect in detail upon the declarations of our Father, that we will some day be brought to judgment for every deed of the body, whether good or bad. We are apt to console ourselves with a hope that God's mercy will be made to embrace all, forgetting that this divine attribute can never set aside the claims of justice. There is an organized sect, indeed, whose tenets declare that at the last day, when the small and the great, the high and the low, will come before the judgment seat, the Father will magnanimously forgive every one, rewarding all alike with the riches of eternal life. The Latter-day Saints believe that though the mercy of God is so vast, so deep that it cannot be surveyed or fathomed by the powers of man, yet the laws of justice are equally comprehensive.

Mercy will be extended to those only who are fit subjects for divine clemency; as is proper for so precious a thing it will not be distributed wastefully. The repentant sinner; the weak mortal struggling to overcome his frailties; the weary one who rises with prayerful hope to renew the race every time he stumbles; he that sees his own unworthiness, and judges himself as not better than his brother; and, above all, he who extends forgiveness full and free to his fellow from whom he may have

received offense; these will all be sanctified by the balm of divine mercy. But the unrepentant, the unforgiving, the unmerciful, these cannot be forgiven till they have learned the worth of forgiveness.

Let us think of Paul's forcible declaration in his letter to the Saints in Corinth: "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad." (II Corinthians v: 10.) This is but one amongst a multitude of inspired teachings that the Lord will require of us an account, strict and true; and that every unatoned offense will be followed by the prescribed penalty for broken law.

That a record of our deeds can be preserved, and in due time be brought against us seems incredible to many; yet what excuse is there for such doubt? for, though we accept not the Scriptures, our belief of such a principle may be established by numerous analogies in the works of man, and in the operations of nature. Let us consider an instance.

The marvelous growth of photography during the last few years must show, even to the skeptic, something of these great possibilities. Instantaneous pictures of moving scenes are now an every-day product of the photographer's art. Horses are photographed while in mid air as they leap; birds on the wing; men as they run, many of such in attitudes which the unaided eye is too slow to perceive. The camera has been used very effectively in the service of detecting crime. An instructive case was reported but a few weeks ago. The proprietor of a large mercantile establishment in New York suffered a number of losses through theft, money having been taken several times at night from the till. Failing by ordinary means to discover the culprit, the merchant called in the service of a scientific friend, who arranged a small photographic camera, focused on the money desk. The exposure shutter with which the instrument was provided was attached to an electrical flash light, so arranged that any interference with the drawer would close the circuit, thereby firing the flash, and at the same instant exposing the plate in the camera. In the morning the trap was seen to be sprung. The plate being removed and properly developed revealed the picture of a couple of the merchant's most trusted clerks in the very act of opening the till. Such evidence could not be doubted by any judge or jury, and the criminals were consigned to prison.

Concealed cameras are now used in banks, being so arranged as to photograph any person presenting himself at the desk whom the cashier may have reason to suspect. Portable cameras are made to be carried inside one's coat, the lens being no more conspicuous than a large button; and with such an instrument the wearer may secure the picture of any person whom he confronts. The photographic plate after exposure reveals at first nothing of the record which it bears; but when the chemist applies the proper solutions the plate undergoes a marvelous change; exhibiting at last every detail of the scene which it has recorded.

And not alone by human art, but by nature's every-day operations, unaïded and unhindered by effort of man, a true history of events is being made. The crust of our earth is a vast library, every page of its

stony volumes revealing to the patient reader the study of its time. In the strata are found the footprints of beasts and birds, the trails of reptiles and insects as they crawled over the mud in an age long past; that mud has since been hardened into enduring rock, and the records so preserved are beyond the power of man to destroy. Here, in Utah, the hills are full of pictures; our mountains and canyons tell of animals and plants which flourished before man ever trod these parts. Here, too, are found graphic descriptions of ancient rivers and lakes, inscribed in stone when there was no human hand to guide a pen. But more marvelous still, even the stories of prehistoric storms are here to be read; for the rain drops as they fell left their imprints upon the soft and plastic shore mud, which has since congealed into stone and so resisted the changes of time.

So it is with our lives. Not a thought, not a wish,—far less a deed, dies with itself. Every physical excess makes its record in the very fibres and tissues of the body; every offense against the ordained laws of right and truth leaves its scar upon the soul, disfiguring and rendering hideous this greatest of the works of God. Let us not be deceived by the illusions of a wicked hope that because we may hide our deeds from the eyes of fellow mortals, that the record is in fact destroyed. The forgiveness of God, which comes only through true faith and sincere repentance, is alone able to annul the effects of transgression. Before the bar of righteous judgment every man will be arraigned as a witness for or against himself, his soul bearing the record of his good deeds, as also of his most secret crimes. Though for a time the face of the adept in sin may assume a studied calm, the semblance of innocence, yet, as with the sensitive plate in the photographer's laboratory, the latent picture will be brought out in due time perfect in every detail. At the great day, denial of guilt will be impossible; our acts will declare their origin and will not be disowned.

RUSSIA AND THE JEWS.

WRITTEN FOR THE MILLENIAL STAR.

RUSSIA and the Jews continue prominently before the world. Russia is the only great nation in the present age that is seeking to expel the Jews as a people from her country, and the Jews are the only people whom she could commit such outrages upon without the protest of other nations. True, a number of European governments feel very much as Russia does, but as they are dependent upon other governments for the continuation of their own, they have to move with caution. New interest has usually been awakened in this subject when some new law has been enacted, or proscriptive measures taken, against this unfortunate people. The carrying into effect of these tyrannical laws has caused such dreadful suffering and privation among the poor proscribed Jews, that the sympathy of all people has been aroused. The subject is now presented in a new light, and one which gives promise of being far-reaching in its effect. The Jews have at last turned, and are now the aggressors, and it would seem that they have

an effective weapon which will enable them to compel Russia to listen to their pleadings, and treat with them as one of the powers of the earth.

It seems that Russia is in a very bad financial condition, and must have money to meet her obligations; and to get this she will be obliged to borrow. The continual persecution of their co-religionists in Russia has had the effect of combining the London Jewish kings of finance. The London Russo-Jewish committee, of which Sir Julian Goldsmid is chairman, is distributing to every banker and stockbroker of the Jewish persuasion in all the important towns throughout Europe, a strongly worded appeal exhorting them to combine to boycott Russian loans and securities, and Russian business generally. In addition to this a pamphlet containing a statement of Russia's financial standing, which is represented as very bad, is being circulated among the financiers of Europe, without regard to creed. By these, and other means, great efforts are being made to induce financiers to lend Russia no money.

It is hoped that by attacking their enemy in so tender a place, she will surrender and grant greater freedom to her Jewish subjects. It seems to have already born some fruit, as a law granting the Jews a little more liberty is now being prepared and is to be presented at the next council of the empire; and pending its consideration the expulsion of the Jews under the present law has been stopped.

Money is considered the sinew of war, and if the Russian treasury is in the condition represented, the present movement will have a good effect. Besides, it is reported that cholera is very bad, and thousands are dying daily, and in a number of provinces famine prevails; so that altogether Russia is not prepared to offer much resistance, and it is possible that these things have caused her to stay her hand. But we do not believe that it will be permanent. Russia, in many respects, is the strongest power in Europe. She feels that she has a destiny or work to perform, and while she may be diverted from her purposes, the object will not be lost sight of; and when the time comes that she feels independent of the power which is now trying to hamper her movements, she will remember the present and be more relentless than ever. Besides, the leaders in this movement, are subjects of Great Britain, several of them being members of Parliament. Russia and England are not on very friendly terms, and may not the former power consider the present movement to have a deeper meaning than relief for the Jews? May Russia not also fear that England is backing this scheme with the object of crippling her, and preventing her further movements toward India? At present the question is largely a financial one; but who can say how soon it will assume a more serious aspect?

But the Jews are not confined to England; they are a financial power in other nations, and by union of action can wield a great influence upon the governments who are in their debt. One of the sins of the Jews, as it is of the "Mormons," is union. If they combine, will the nations unite against them? Russia oppresses, and the small powers, made up of the dismembered part of Turkey, are under her control. With few exceptions the kingdoms of Europe tolerate them only, and even now, Germany is

agitating the question of restricting the Jews in their civil and religious rights. Yet with all this they are good citizens, industrious, frugal in their habits, not given to drunkenness; family ties are respected, and they observe the laws of their country, all of which are made offenses against them.

The present agitation is peculiar in this, that the Jews, as a people, are arrayed against Russia as a nation. The weapon on one side is money, and on the other oppression. These matters are all under the providence of God, and His purposes are being accomplished. We may not understand in what way these actions, which seem those of men, are affecting a people not of our faith, nor how they can further the interests of the Kingdom of God. But God always works through natural agencies, and the present is an important move to bring about His purposes relative to the Jewish nation.

We look at the Jews with more interest than other people, believing that their destiny and our own is closely connected; that with their liberation we will be liberated. They are looking for a Messiah to come; we are looking for His return, as a personage who will have to deal with the affairs of the earth; and that with His coming relief will be had from the persecution and affliction suffered—God's will being done on earth as it is done in heaven. THOS. E. T.

HOW DIAMONDS CAN BE MADE.

M. HENRI MOISSAN, of the French Academy of Sciences, has just succeeded in solving a problem which has occupied the attention of scientific men for more than a century—he has succeeded in making a diamond.

There is no doubt about it; his little diamonds cut rubies, they sink when plunged into iodide of methylene, the specific gravity of which is .1 less than that of diamonds, and they turn into carbonic acid when burnt in pure oxygen—all conclusive tests.

This discovery is of no use from a commercial point of view, because the diamonds obtained by M. Moissan are too small to be of value, and have cost far more than they could be sold for if they could be combined into one gem.

But the discovery is of very great importance from the scientific standpoint, showing, as it does, that it is possible to reproduce all the minerals of nature; the diamond was the most difficult, and this has now been overcome.

Everybody knows that diamonds are only crystallized carbon. Carbon is found in three states—ordinary carbon (as in charcoal, coke, coal), graphite and diamond. Chemists have done all they could to effect the crystallization of ordinary carbon, but without success.

The origin of the diamond is a disputed point, some believing that the crystallization takes place in a very high temperature, others being of opinion that the carbon crystallizes at a very low temperature while immersed in liquids like sulphuret of carbon or in certain gases, while a third theory is that the process takes place deep down in the earth, where both temperature and pressure are enormous.

Each theory is supported by reliable evidence, and the discovery of the truth is very important in the interests of science.

M. Moissan made his diamonds by the agency of high temperature and pressure. He made use of the electric arc, which he has manipulated in such a way as to obtain the enormous temperature of 4,000 degrees, and for high pressure he turned to account the natural property of certain substances to increase in volume as they solidify.

If a liquid metal is thrown quickly into water its molecules dilate and are subjected to very great pressure. M. Moissan, therefore, obtained a mass of molten metal at a temperature of 4,000 degress, in which carbon was dissolved like sugar in water; then he precipitated the mass in water and the carbon crystallized under the pressure.

He was able to produce some graphite and some atoms of another form of carbon, which, when cleaned and placed under a microscope, proved to be diamonds, some resembling the blackish diamonds (carbonados), which have been dug up at the Cape, and others identical with the kind with which we are familiar.—*Exchange.*

FACTS AND EVENTS.

Chicago expects $200,000,000 from the World's Fair visitors.

Destructive fires are reported from several places in Japan, 2,400 houses being destroyed and many lives lost.

Five thousand men employed on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway struck work at Topeka on April 10.

Several towns in America have been reduced to ruins through being struck by a cyclone. The loss of life has been serious.

Many deaths from starvation are occurring in the province of Shan-See, China, where the suffering from famine is very great. Parents are selling their children in order to procure food.

A severe cyclone passed over the states of Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri, on April 12, causing immense damage. Many small towns were reduced to ruins, and there are indications that there has been serious loss of life.

Later intelligence regarding the earthquake in Servia is to the effect that the places visited by the shocks present a scene of terrible devastation, not a single house escaping serious damage. Fortunately the loss of life has been small.

A fire broke out at midnight on April 11, in the town of St. Mary's, Ohio, U. S. A. The conflagration raged fiercely for several hours, almost destroying the town, and rendering fifty families homeless. The loss will amount to $250,000.

Intelligence has been received here that 600 men employed in the engine shops in Omaha, belonging to the Union Pacific railway, have struck for an increase of wages. Similar troubles are expected from works on other parts of the line.

Two slight shocks of earthquake occurred at Cincinnati, U. S. A., on April 12, causing great alarm among the inhabitants. Early next morning a terrific gale passed over the city. The velocity of the wind is estimated at seventy-eight miles an hour.

The Jews at Kolin, in Bohemia, have been subjected to systematic outrages by the Christian townspeople, their synagogue being partially wrecked, as well as the shops and dwellings. The disturbance, which arose from the finding in the river Elbe of the body of a female alleged to have been killed in conformity with some Jewish rite, was quelled by the military.

The loss of life caused by the cyclone which has visited various parts of the United States has been enormous, and the damage to property considerable, several towns being left in ruins. In one place a negro school-house was demolished and twenty-five children killed.

An extension of the labor troubles is reported from Belgium, where several factories and other works have been closed in consequence of the men having struck work. Over eight thousand miners are on strike in the Mons district, where the men are committing excesses.

While riding a high bicycle downhill, in the Vale of Llangollen, Wales, on April 16, Mr. William Davies lost command of the machine, which dashed violently against the stone bridge crossing the river Dee, and the rider was precipitated headlong on to a boulder in the river beneath and was killed instantaneously.

A sanguinary battle has been fought at Harleigh, Pennsylvania, between several Hungarian and Italian miners, which resulted in four being killed, six fatally wounded, and about a dozen others seriously hurt. The fight was the outcome of an old feud, and during its progress revolvers, knives, stones, and clubs were freely used.

The Belfast corporation on April 16 passed a strongly worded resolution against the Home Rule bill, which, it was declared, would mean ruin to the working-classes of the city. One speaker said he had it on the best authority that twenty-four hours after the second reading of the bill many men in Belfast would find themselves out of employment, and another councillor hinted at the establishment of a self-constituted Ulster Parliament.

The greatest waves known are said to be those off the Cape of Good Hope, where, under the influence of a north-west gale, they have been found to exceed 40 feet in height. Off Cape Horn they have been measured at 32 feet from trough to crest; and in the North Atlantic waves from 20 feet to 25 feet are by no means uncommon. In our own seas, however, they rarely exceed 8 feet or 10 feet; and all accounts of their running "mountains high" must be received as mere poetical exaggerations.

The transatlantic steamship agents report that the engagements for cabin passage both ways across the Atlantic is much less than formerly. The outlook for the steamship season is not favorable owing to the fear of cholera, and also to the Chicago Fair, which keeps Americans at home. This condition of things reduces business in travelers' letters of credit, which will result in reducing foreign remittance of American gold to pay travelers' expenses in Europe, thus favoring the trade balance for America.

The Building Trades Council of Chicago decided on April 10, at a special meeting, to order out all the workmen, 7,000 in number, employed on the World's Fair grounds. The strike is general, and will, it is feared, be accompanied by violence unless non-unionists are prevented from entering the grounds. There are now over four thousand men idle belonging to about a dozen different trades. One-third of the employes of the installation department have also struck, and the teamsters have now joined because an increase of wages has been refused. At present they receive 160 cents per diem, and they demanded two dollars. A conference between the strikers and the officers of the World's Fair took place recently, but led to no result.

A shocking discovery was made on April 11, at an unoccupied shop next to the Salvation Army Barracks, in the Commercial Road, London. In one of the rooms the dead body of a man, about forty-five years of age, and evidently belonging to the mendicant class was found. The body presented a frightful appearance, and was described as being as near a skeleton as it was possible for the body of a man who had not long been dead to be. It was evident that the deceased had died from starvation, and the body was literally alive with vermin. A portion of one foot and the whole of the left hand had been eaten away by rats. It is supposed that the unfortunate man crawled into the house to obtain a shelter, and, being too exhausted to move, had to remain there to die.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1893.

"PEACE, OR CIVIL WAR?"

THE undivided attention of the people of Great Britain is at present concentrated on the legislature which is to solve the problem whether a handful of five millions of her Majesty's subjects shall or shall not manage their own affairs. The hubbub and turmoil which is being raised over the measure of Mr. Gladstone, known as the "Home Rule" bill, threatens to wipe out all remembrance of other subjects under consideration by the law makers of this nation; and judging from the spirit of the English press, which is supposed to reflect the sentiment of the whole people, the present debate in the Imperial Parliament over the exact quantum of local self-government that should be meted out to the Irish nation seems to involve the future of the United Kingdom.

All this swagger and bluster on one side, and bellicose spirit on the other, is intended to convey the impression that home rule for Ireland means civil war. Whether or not the matter should have been allowed to resolve itself into the question which heads this article, and which is quoted from a leading London daily, the fact remains that affairs in Ireland have reached such a condition that the people in Belfast are living over an explosive mine which a spark may ignite at any moment.

The "Emerald Isle," whose inhabitants, it is said, are overwhelmingly in favor of home rule, contains thirty-two counties. The parliamentary representatives of twenty-seven of these counties are "Home Rulers." There are only sixteen opponents of home rule in the parliamentary representation of the whole country, and these sixteen represent Ulster, the small northeast corner of the northern province of Ireland. It is the Unionists of Ulster, that are protesting so vigorously against the passage of Mr. Gladstone's bill, the main provisions of which are these: the establishment of a legislative body, or parliament, at Dublin, consisting of two houses made up of 103 members elected practically by universal suffrage: the upper chamber to consist of forty-eight members elected by voters having a property qualification. The assembly thus constituted may legislate for the local affairs of Ireland, and the Irish members of the Imperial Parliament are not deprived of their seats in that body, but have a voice, not only in the local affairs of Ireland, but in all legislation of a general national character.

Conspicuous among Mr. Gladstone's opponents are Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain. They are fair representatives of the Unionist element in the present great political struggle. Mr. Chamberlain in his speeches in the House of Commons is responsible for the assertion that were the "Home Rule" bill to become a law the English people would become weaker, and the Irish Parliament would be bitterly hostile to any war in which the mother country could possibly be engaged. The Irish would sympathize with France by identity of religion and gratitude for past aid; with the United States because of the greater Ireland established in America, and with Russia because in case of war against Russia, England would probably be the ally of the Pope's jailer—Italy.

The vital point, however, is the question of religious supremacy, and sooner than yield to the Nationalists and to the delegates of the Irish priests, the whole Union population of Ulster will take up arms to defend those civil and religious rights and liberties which their forefathers maintained against heavy odds. Mr. Chamberlain further says that the passing of the bill is a fatal mistake and may lead to civil war, and that if Ulster is betrayed and deserted she will still take care of herself, but at such a cost as will bring disgrace and infamy on any British government which forces her to this dread extremity.

Ulster contains a population in which the Catholics largely predominate. It consists of nine counties, and in five of them the Catholics are in a large majority. Taking the whole of the nine counties the Catholics are far more numerous than any other single religious denomination in the province. Antrim, the most popular county in Ireland, is in Ulster, and Belfast, which is the second city in Ireland, and is rich, progressive, prosperous, with a population of 255,950, is the shire town. On April 4, Mr. Balfour reviewed, at Belfast, a seried mass of one hundred thousand Ulster Unionists, and addressing an audience of four thousand people shortly after, said that the Irish question could not be settled by home rule, which was an attempt to thrust down the throat of every man of education and property in Ireland a constitution which would separate him from the empire under which he desired to dwell. It was at this meeting that the spirit of antagonism against the pet measure of the grand old man, reached a tremendous power, and that a deadly riot was not precipitated is a miracle. Rumors now flying abroad are to the effect that the mob were held in check for deadlier work to come, and the statement is confirmed that rifles and ammunition are now being stored in places where they will be readily available for use.

In the meantime, Mr. Gladstone has moved the second reading of his bill, and has pointed out that during the last seven years the Irish question—the curse of the House of Commons—has interlocked parliamentary conflicts more closely than they have ever been interlocked before. The advocates of the change thought that a strong Union meant a union between the hearts of the peoples who were joined together by a legislative bond. There was a time when such a union prevailed. There was a perfect union of hearts between the Irish Protestants and Roman Catholics and between England and Ireland from 1783 to 1795. This was no dream;

and why, he asked, could not a similar condition of things be brought about again.

Public opinion is to the effect that the present bill will not pass, and that the whole question turns upon whether or not an intimidatory agitation can be got up during the coming autumn against the house of Lords providing they throw out the bill. If that were done, the "Home Rule" measure, after being passed by the Commons and rejected by the Lords, would be referred to a direct yea or nay vote of the electors of the three kingdoms. Whether or not the Lords will be controlled by their opinions as to the merits of the bill as by their estimation of the present temper of the English people, is as yet uncertain. They have had some memorable disastrous experiences, however, with the English commoner, and the question, after considering the present aspect of affairs, still presents itself, "Peace or Civil War?" W. B. D., Jr.

KNOWLEDGE AND REVELATION.

The truth of the saying "Knowledge is Power" can be proved in many ways, by experience. The "Glory of God is intelligence," and a man of intelligence certainly possesses a power which the unlearned lacks. In proportion to the knowledge they possessed of the country they inhabited, the information they acquired in the arts and sciences, the knowledge they displayed in agriculture and virtue, men, in different ages of the world, have arisen and flourished and maintained their rights. The duration, stability, exaltation and happiness of any community, therefore, goes hand in hand with the learning possessed by the people, when applied to laudable ends, and the truth of the saying of the wise man "Righteousness exalteth a nation" can be plainly seen; for righteousness embraces knowledge and knowledge is power.

Reasoning from this view of the subject it will readily be perceived that two kinds of knowledge have, from the Adamic dispensation, actuated mankind; for it cannot be denied that all men have not been righteous, though they may have been at the head of flourishing nations, kingdoms and countries. To speak of this subject in its true light, would be to mention that knowledge that comes from above,—revelation, which is one of the most difficult doctrines of the Gospel for the world to understand. Its difficulty lies in comprehending the fact that all knowledge comes from God, and that when it has been revealed, all men have not believed it to be a revelation at the time. This truth is corroborated as far back as the days of Adam. When the offering of Abel was accepted of the Lord, that knowledge was communicated by revelation, through which Abel received power from God. Cain knew the Lord and believed in his father Adam's scripture, or revelation, but thinking one revelation was sufficient he became offended, disbelieved, and ultimately committed murder.

Noah was given power to prepare and save himself and family from the destruction of the flood, through his knowledge of revelation of what was to take place upon the earth. But the inhabitants in the Noachian

dispensation scoffed at the great Prophet's revelations. They did not deny that Adam was the first man, made in the image of God, that Enoch walked and talked with God and was translated to heaven without tasting death, yet they could not see the necessity for new revelation. Said they "we believe as our fathers did, but away with new revelations." The Lord took them at their word and the flood swept both revelation and the people away.

How was it with Abraham? When this Prophet, whose seed, said the Lord, should be as numerous as the sands on the seashore, made the announcement that God had appeared to him in the plains of Mamre, that he had seen angels and had partaken of food and drink with them, he was laughed at, and his religion thrown aside, because he had received new revelations. The revelations of Adam, Enoch, aud Noah, no one doubted. Enoch's pillar and living monument of his faith and works, Noah, with his ark resting on Mount Ararat, and the majesty of the rainbow, spanning the earth from time to time, were witnesses that the old revelations were true. But what proof had they of the divinity of Abraham's mission? They had many evidences but rejected all of them and drove the great Patriarch from his country and kindred to become a pilgrim in a strange land.

When Moses appeared fresh from the presence of God, with new revelations and calculations, and tested the folly and wickedness of a corrupt court and people by destroying them through the power of God, with plagues and miracles, the inhabitants opposed him as Cain did Abel. The wise men sought his life because they could not bear information direct from heaven. The cunning priests of Egypt, as well as those of the land of Canaan, were living witnesses of the power he displayed, yet the same spirit of fanaticism, hypocrisy, and unbelief took possession of them that seized the ante-deluvians—and the Egyptians were sunk, like lead, in the Red Sea.

This spirit of unbelief in the necessity of revelation—line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little—can be traced with great effect in the history of the children of Israel prior to the appearance of the Messiah; for the records show that no sooner did they begin to be puffed up with self-sufficiency, than they honored the old revelations in word, or profession, and stoned the Prophets that came with new ones. When the Savior came in the flesh this same principle that has been traced from age to age was most signally manifest among the Jews. Boasting of the old revelations, they made long prayers for a pretence, and crossed sea and land to make proselytes; yet when new revelation was introduced by the Savior they called it blasphemy and cried "Away with him, crucify him!" Is it to be wondered at that Paul, seeing the Saints beginning to question the necessity for more revelation should inform Timothy that "perilous times should come; for men shall be lovers of their own selves, unthankful, unholy, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God?"

When one pauses to consider these facts, and exemplify the truth of the saying "History repeats itself," it does not seem strange that the same course was taken and the same language used when the Book of Mormon

was introduced over sixty years ago. The people of the generation in which the book was introduced believed in old revelation, and blessed the old patriarchs, pilgrims and Apostles; but new ones they could not believe in; yet in their diversified forms of faith and worship, from the poor ignorant savage that prostrates himself before a stick or stone, and through all the shades and variations of religious belief, the inhabitants of the earth furnished incontestible evidence of the truth of the statement that continued revelation from God was necessary.

That God did reveal himself to mankind in former ages is admitted by millions, but that he should now do so is looked upon as strange and improbable; yet it is doubtful if there was ever a period in the world's history when revelation was so much needed as it is at the present time.

When the state of the religious world of to-day is viewed, the saying "Where there is no vision the people perish" seems to be clearly exemplified. The enlightenment of the age, and the destructive criticism of our time is demolishing many a tottering belief and is disclosing the great religious verities of the true Gospel in all their might and purity. The spirit of revelation, without which the people cannot become united in word and deed, nor the Church live, reveals the grand sequel of the actions of those who have rejected present revelation from Adam down. It illuminates the pages of history from which can be gleaned this glorious truth—that all the Saints from our great progenitor down to the present day, having a knowledge of things past, present, and to come, by the power of the Holy Ghost, have had power to shut the mouths of kings and lions, to walk in the fiery furnace unscorched, to live hated, and die for Christ's sake, whereby they have tasted of the glories of the world to come, have mingled with the spirits of just men made perfect, and know that the "Glory of God is intelligence" and "Knowledge is power."

W. B. D., Jr.

The naval review at New York will (it is feared by the *Army and Navy Gazette*) be curtailed of the proportions which the more sanguine of its promoters promised for it. Neither the foreign representatives nor those of the United States fleet will approach the numbers hoped for. In place of the thirty-six vessels of the new navy, it is now anticipated that only sixteen will be available. These are the *Baltimore*, *San Francisco*, *Charleston*, *Yorktown*, *Chicago*, *Philadelphia*, *Atlanta*, *Kearsage*, *Concord*, *Newark*, *Bennington*, *Dolphin*, *Vesuvius*, *Bancroft*, *Miantonomah* and *Cushing*. The *New York* may yet be ready, but the *Detroit*, *Montgomery*, *Machias*, and *Castine* cannot be prepared in time. It is reported that the President himself may be unable to be present; but, looking to the fact that so many foreign men-of-war have been invited and accepted, it is unlikely that he will not in person review the assembled squadrons. *Apropos* of this subject, the *Army and Navy Journal* of New York says:—"The Columbian naval review will have its drawbacks if our naval officers are expected to provide for the entertainment of foreign guests. Our officers are hospitable and generous, but there are limits to even a naval income with its potentialities of prize money. When Admiral Farragut went

abroad in command of the European squadron, just after the war which made his great reputation, he expended all of the modest accumulations of a lifetime in responding to courtesies everywhere extended to him by royal personages and others of the highest rank and position, who could not be taken into a corner and treated to crackers and cheese. General Hancock had a similar experience a few years before his death. It is not right to force a man, because he is in a public position, to pay the national debt out of his own pocket, even to the extent of providing hospitalities which are demanded of him, not in his personal but in his official capacity."

THE opinion of the average wealthy Englishman of an American millionaire in London is interesting. The *Standard* recently contained an article commenting on the purchase of an English estate by Mr. Astor, in which it says:—"America is a great country, but it is not a comfortable country. The picture recently drawn by an American journalist of the condition of a New York millionaire is not inviting. With all his wealth he is a lonely man, for though there are many cliques and coteries in the Empire City, the easy intercourse of a large and mixed, but still well-defined, society has yet to be arranged; and it is difficult of arrangement when there is no court, and no leisured class, and no recognized social leaders. In London, the American millionaire, if properly accredited and introduced, may find himself on easy terms with the men who rule, or have ruled, empires, and with all that there is of genius, cleverness, and beauty in a capital that is rapidly becoming the social centre and focus of the world. In America the men who rule the states are to be found in a comparatively obscure provincial town, and the millionaire of culture would probably consider them a little lower than his clerks. Besides, the American millionaire, in his native country, is badly off for pursuits and amusements. But in Europe, and more particularly in Great Britain, he can find a wealthy and leisured class which has its regular place and sphere in society, and it is not surprising that he prefers its amenities to the chilly isolation of his own lot at home."

THE new White Star liner *Gigantic*, now being built at Belfast, is to be 700 feet in length, surpassing for the first time the *Great Eastern*, which was 680 feet long. In the matter of breadth, however, the latter still holds the record, as the *Gigantic* will be only 68 feet in breadth as against the 83 feet of the *Great Eastern*. A contrast of the engine-power shows what enormous strides have been made in marine engineering. The failure of the *Great Eastern* was due to her small amount of horse-power—only 7,650—which was not proportionate to her length, breadth, and depth. There need be no fear of the *Gigantic* breaking down from this cause, as she is to have engines exerting a force of 45,000 horse power, and is being built to run at the rate of 27 knots—just a trifle over double the rate of the *Great Eastern*. The tendency to increase the horse power on the great liners has once more been demonstrated, for the *Gigantic* will possess 15,000 horse-power more than the latest Cunarders, the *Campania* and the *Lucania*. The *Campania* has made a successful trial trip. She is to

make the Atlantic passage in little over five and a quarter days, or about half a day less than the time taken by the *Teutonic* and *Majestic*. In order to gain this speed her engines are 50 per cent. more powerful than those of the *Paris*, and her length is only 80 feet less than that of the *Great Eastern*.

THE Manchester *Guardian* gives the following tribute to American sagacity in naval matters:—"It is remarkable to consider how slow the American government was in coming to the decision that a strong navy is a national necessity. While the nations of Europe, and even two or three of the South American republics, were spending their millions in the construction of ironclads and cruisers of the modern type, the Americans were for a time content to look on and do nothing. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that they were uninterested observers. The fact appears to be that they were profoundly interested in what was going on. While Europe was every year spending millions of money in experimenting in ships and guns, they kept their dollars in their treasury, and obtained at a cost of little or nothing to themselves the knowledge which was being secured at so heavy a sacrifice by the rival Powers of the Old World. And now, with the accumulated experience of Europe at their disposal, they have struck in, and with characteristic energy have within a very brief period created a really strong fleet. The English navy, of course, stands at the head of the navies of the world. America takes rank as fifth in the list—a position with which she is not likely to remain satisfied now that she has in grim earnestness put her hand to the work."

WHAT fruits the Jew-baiting has ripened into in Germany may be seen from the following incident which occurred the other day at Posen, a town with a large Jewish population. A workman named Max Przychalla, a Christian, living in the town, was taking the little three-year-old son of some relations to his house. As the child started to cry bitterly he took it in his arms and tried to comfort it. His hurrying through the street, and his somewhat Jewish appearance, must have awakened the suspicion of pedestrians. Like wildfire the report spread in the street that the child was being kidnapped to be slaughtered by the Jews for ritual purposes, Passover being near. In a moment hundreds of persons had collected, surrounded the man, and tried to drag the child from him. He was knocked down, and would barely have escaped with his life if the police had not interefered and protected him from the rage of the mob. It was only after a policeman, who knew the man, had explained how matters stood, that order was restored. Przychalla sustained such injuries, however, that he had to be taken to the hospital.

HER Majesty the Queen recently commanded Henry Irving, the famous English actor, and his company to perform before her, at Windsor Castle, Lord Tennyson's play of *Becket*, which has had a long run at one of the principal London theatres. The evening chosen was on a traditional fast day. When it became known, several hundred High Churchmen of the Church of England wrote to the Queen protesting against the selection

of a fast day for such a performance. These protests were successful, and Saturday was chosen instead. "But we would point out," said a religious newspaper, "that, if this story be true, the result was that, in order to honor the traditions of men as to a fast day, the sacred character of the Lord's Day was violated, since it was early on Sunday morning before the theatrical company left Windsor by train for London. It would, therefore, appear that some High Churchmen think the fast days of the Church worthy of greater honor than the Sabbath of the Lord our God."

RELEASES AND APPOINTMENTS.—Elder Wilford S. Barnes is released from his labors as traveling Elder in the London Conference, and is appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Birmingham Conference.

Elder Nephi J. Hansen is honorably released from his labors as President of the Newcastle Conference, to return home.

Elder John Willard Chambers is appointed to preside over the Newcastle Conference.

Elders Chas. A. Evans and David Williams are honorably released from their labors as traveling Elders in the Welsh Conference, to return home.

UTAH NEWS.

(Summarized from Territorial papers.)

The Provo Woollen Mills started up April 11. They have been closed for some time owing to the bad condition of trade.

The weather at Salt Lake City, on April 1, was delightful: roads dry and dusty, and every one rejoicing in the pleasant spring weather, which the citizens hope has come to stay.

The Salvation Army held a meeting in the Tabernacle, on March 30. A large audience was present to hear (Miss) Captain Blanche B. Cox, of London, who was advertised to address the meeting on the "Mission of the Army."

The E. C. Coffin Hardware Company, carrying on business in the Progress block on East Temple street, Salt Lake City, failed on March 25. They are owing about $50,000, $32,000 of which is to the National Bank of the Republic: the balance mainly to eastern parties.

Sanpete Valley was covered with snow and ice on March 31. It had commenced to thaw so rapidly that floods were apprehended, the Sanpitch was then overflowing its banks between Chester and Wales. More snow is reported in the hills than has ever been known since the valley was first settled in 1849.

Walter Griffith, a seven-year-old child, was run over by a Union Pacific freight train, at Salt Lake City, on Third West street, near Eighth South, at about 4:30 on the afternoon of March 31, and instantly killed. During a temporary stop the child had got between the cars unobserved. No one saw the accident.

A congress of the western states will assemble in Ogden, Monday, April 24, and be in session five days. It is known as the trans-Missisippi congress, and the territory embraced in its representation is all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi river. It embraces twenty-two states and territories. The object of the congress is to discuss all questions affecting the west that may be the subject of legislation at Washington, and to speak through its resolutions to the national Congress. Hence silver, irrigation, arid lands, Pacific and gulf coast harbor improvements, the policy of the secretary of the interior, and many other important questions will come up in a body composed entirely of Western men.